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Concord) and English, of a large size. The Place de la Concord; the Arc de Triomphe; the Palace of the Luxembourg; the Emperor's Child; Views of Edinburgh and the North of England; Stereoscopic, with eight views.

[67] Instruction given in a new style of ornamentation of walls, by means of a combination of autumn leaves with water-pool landscapes, to all who purchase the latter for that purpose.

JEWELRY.—Some very beautiful and valuable pieces, given by a Scottish friend unknown.

BOOKS—some of great value.—Ocean Flowers and their Teachings, two illustrated Bibles, rare and valuable, one old and curious—the engravings after the Vatican and Michael Angelo's works in the Sixtine chapel and other places, and Raphael's works in the Loggia; Blavignac's History of Sacred Architecture, Vulliamy's Chillon, Madame Turgot's Poems, Gonzaga di Capponi, Dr. Antonio, Lyric Gems of Scotland, The Serf Sisters, The Abbotford Miscellany, Port-Royal and its Palms, Ladies' Book of All Manner of Work, Webb's Psalms, Bible and White Ants, History of the League, Entomologist's Annual, Crabbe Robinson's Exposure of Misrepresentations of Clarkson, Henrietta's History, great collections of Algae, Mary Howitt's Illustrated Library for the Young, the Invalid's Offering, Histoire des Etats Unis, Religion in India.

[68] The Refreshment table will give visitors from every country a pleasant Dining and Tea room, without the necessity of leaving the Hall.

For the Managers,
MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN.

From the New York Times.
MORE OF THE NEGRO INSURRECTION IN TENNESSEE.
[Translated from the Courier des Etats Unis, Dec. 11.]

One of our editors, at this moment in the country designated as the centre of a black conspiracy, sends us, on this subject, some positive information, which has all the authority of direct and ocular evidence.

DOVER, (Tenn.) Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1856.

The White Bluff, which brought us to Nashville, touched at the city of Dover in Sitowah county, whence I wrote the letter. The whole village is made up of negroes, the white population is armed, and I see children, who can scarcely carry a gun and cartouche-box, aiding to swell the number. The cause of all this is a negro conspiracy, you will know it long before you reach my letter.

Inasmuch as there will be exaggeration on one side or the other, according to the source whence the news is received, I send you as exact an account as possible. This which I have seen myself, I give on the eve of eye-witnessing.

Before the only hotel in Dover are assembled excited groups of people, and from among them, horsemen, with revolver in hand and rifle slung across the back, pass off frequently in small parties.

Here too meet, from distant places, numerous horsemen, whose animals, covered with foam, bear witness to the rapidity with which they have travelled. In the hotel, and in two or three neighboring houses, the negroes are kept in lock-up, and are being interrogated by the sheriff. Here and there the black servants obey with submission and promptitude the different orders given them.

A house, guarded by men with bayonet fastened on the rifle, and also by fire in Sitowah, where we are surrounded with execution in a few hours. Nothing will be done with five, at least, of them; but as to the four others—the chiefs of the conspiracy—they will in all probability become requisited with the cord.

When we reached here, we found the sheriff and his family, who he conducts, for the moment, to another residence.

At four o'clock, we arrive some miles higher up on the left bank of the Cumberland, at a place called the plantation of the late John H. Roper, where we find several negro houses better, and a few negro huts, are all the habitations in the place.

In a large building near the river, some sixty blacks are imprisoned for being connected with the conspiracy. They remain in lock-up, except their ordinary work. The same thing may be said of all the neighboring localities.

This for the general aspect; and now as to the causes that have given rise to all this excitement. Its origin is traced to about a year since, when a man named James C. Remond, who was formerly a slave, came to the country of Tennessee. To penetrate the most distant villages, he had only to pass along the gorges which separate these little isolated mountains.

Whether conscious or unconscious ally, here he came or came not from the North, it is nevertheless true, that there have been certain indications of an approaching revolt. According to some, it was to be general, and would extend to all the slave States. According to others, it would simply be confined to Kentucky and Tennessee. Our principal conspirators, who regard it as already more than necessary to exercise an active surveillance.

Nevertheless, nothing of a positive nature had been disclosed, until the late fall, when, one day, we escaped from the Cumberland Iron Works. We were promptly captured, and it was learnt from him that he fled from the persecution of his brethren in servitude, who had threatened to kill him if he refused to take part in the revolt. He carried a band of four hundred slaves. The negroes of each habitation intended, between the 23d and 24th of December, to slaughter the whites who surrounded them, and this accomplished, to march to the chief place of the county, where the blacks would generally assemble, and commence to act.

In many places, the white is much inferior in numbers to the black population, but they have added to their strength by putting on a bold front, and by purchasing arms and munitions of war.

As to the rumors that may have reached you that a negro killed a white man in a conflict, then a woman shot a man dead, and a band of four hundred slaves devastating farms and slaughtering the inhabitants—there is no truth in them whatever. C. G.

CLARKVILLE, Montgomery Co., Tenn.,
Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1856.

We arrived here at daylight damaged, and obliged to remain over for the greater part of the day. I took advantage of the opportunity to go ashore and pass some short time in the country, and to collect some material. The details that I have collected after nothing of what I wrote yesterday evening.

The town is more tranquil than any of the other places that we have visited lately, where the less free from the plots of agitators, white or black. Nevertheless, during the last few days, they have not been without anxiety. They cite, among other things, the arrest of a man named Col. Fremont, who is supposed to be one of the leaders of the movement. It is said that he has been arrested, and that he is being held in custody. The agitation is still going on, but they are incessantly watched. The six whites have been condemned to the penitentiary. Thirty blacks have been arrested, and await judgment.

The cruelty of these poor people is such, that they imagine that Col. Fremont will escape, and that he will return to the mouth of the river Cumberland until the night of the 23d or 24th of December has arrived. Then all this army will help to deliver the slaves.

They have been struck by the sudden swelling of the river, and the boats are being driven away. Some of the slaves have been taken and shipped at its mouth. Certain slaves are so greatly imbued with this faith that I have seen them smile when they were being whipped, and have heard them say that "Fremont and his men have come."

The mines along the shores of the Cumberland, for a distance of about thirty miles, have suspended work. Machine shops, occupying from 150 to 200 negroes, have now only five or six whites to direct operations. The iron mines, which employ about 1000 negroes, have now only five or six whites to direct operations. In these localities, also, the panic is great. Three white Free Soilers have been arrested in Dover. They were allowed fifteen hours to leave the county, and thirty to get out of the State.

A black preacher was arrested while delivering an abolitionist sermon. He forms one of the nine who were yesterday in Dover. Of these nine, five are not yet tried. The four others seemed to be hung on Thursday. (to-morrow); but as, on the announcement of the sentence, a band of blacks was organized for a rescue, the four criminals were to be hung first, and then the rest.

There is a great deal of excitement among the slaves, and much dread. The women and children too young to serve for defence, are emigrating towards the mountains.

Of the body of two hundred blacks that marched to Dover, about sixty have been arrested. They are those which I saw whipped yesterday at the Cumberland Iron Works. Thirty others returned to their work, and the remainder of the body were dispersed, but no attempt at pillage or murder has yet been made. In saving themselves, the blacks not only carried away arms and ammunition, but also every thing that they could, and in many places, particularly at Dover, the whites are dunned for plunder. They would have paid its weight in gold for the things we could not procure for them.

All the blacks made prisoners are first examined separately by a jury, who decide whether they are deserving of an execution before a Justice. This increased precaution has already had a good moral effect among them.

As I told you yesterday, the plan was to hatch the rebellion upon isolated farms and in the backshops, and then to march to each chief town of the county. They would thus have established a free road along the Cumberland from Nashville to Ohio.

By this route, all who took part in the revolt could have been arrested at Dover and Illinois. No one could have disturbed them, and they would have traversed the least populous part of the country. Thus, though the plot has been exposed, and we have not to dread any actual explosion, there still remains an uncertainty about the future, and we refer to the times, upon the facility of executing this plan, if it had not been discovered.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 10.

The City Council of this city have passed a resolution directing the council of each and every other county to do the following: forbidding negro schools and negroes from entering; forbidding all assemblages of negroes after sundown; authorizing the arrest of free negroes from other counties, and the arrest of free residents of the county who are guilty of any crime, and a great deal of uneasiness is felt in the city as well as in the country.

From the *Somerville* (Tenn.) Star, Nov. 23.

Some weeks ago, during the insurrection excitement, we announced that twenty-three negroes had been incarcerated by the Sheriff. Afterward, upon trial of a large corps, seventeen of these, with thirty others, were retained for trial. On last Monday, these were brought out and tried before a regularly empaneled jury and three justices, who ordered that five of them should be whipped four times in two weeks, with the lash; that they should stand in the pillory four times—an hour each time. The sixth one, being an older man than the others, and for other considerations also, received but one flogging.

THE INSURRECTION EXCITEMENT. A gentleman direct from Tennessee, informed the editor of the *Evansville Journal* on the 9th inst, that in the whole region from Memphis, through Clarksville and Dover on the Cumberland river, to Paducah, there were about thirty negroes and white converts of the negroes. The jails in all the counties were crowded with the arrested blacks. The county courts had assembled in each county, and vigilance committees and patrols had been appointed in each neighborhood. On last night, that each piece of property was being hung in daylight, about 15 in all. No overt act had been committed, but the proof against them of insurrectionary designs, it is said, was conclusive.

ARMING OF THE WHITES. A city telegraphic despatch to the *Traveler*, of Dec. 15, says:—The people of Alexandria, on Saturday last, were alarmed by the report, for several days past, in consequence of a threatened insurrection among the slaves. The military were called out last night, and thirty-two slaves were arrested at a ball where they were assembled without permission, against the laws of the State. They were taken to the jail, where they were kept until Monday, when they were released, and the people throughout the counties of Alexandria and Fairfax are arming themselves in fear of a general outbreak. No evidence has been found against any of the slaves arrested. I learn from one of the military last night, that each piece of property will be fined and whipped for violating the law by attending the ball. About twenty valuable slaves have escaped from this district recently.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 15th. Rev. William Anderson, a negro preacher of the Methodist church, writes, on the 15th inst., that he has been engaged in running off slaves in the vicinity of Carrollton, and documents in his possession implicated several distinguished persons, whose names were being hunted for him.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 16th. Texas papers received here report the reported insurrection in Harrison county, in that State, has been greatly exaggerated. A committee report that there is no evidence of concert among the negroes, and that the insurrection has been entirely a fabrication. The *Alexandria Gazette* says the rumors of insurrection there are also exaggerated.

THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

This Convention met at Savannah, on Monday of last week—600 delegates were present, representing ten States—Arkansas, Mississippi, Maryland, Kentucky and Delaware were not represented. James Spratt, of Georgia, offered a resolution relative to the re-opening of the slave trade.

Mr. Spratt, editor of the *Charleston Standard*, hoped the motion would prevail. He thought the question of reopening the slave trade, which had been the subject of the Convention. He advocated the removal of the slave trade, and desired to hear the objections of those who resisted the consideration of the subject. The Convention should not recognize the right of the States to restrict the slave trade, and the right of the slave should meet the question at once.

Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, thought the Convention not competent to consider the subject. It was a great moral question. The South should ponder long before deciding the opinion of the white Christians of the South, and the Government of the South, should not be asked to endorse his views. The subject was one involving tremendous consequences, and time for reflection was necessary.

Mr. Richardson, of Maryland, said he was not prepared to advocate commerce in slaves. He hoped this year would not be considered.

Mr. Gholson, of Virginia, was opposed to taking the subject up now, and to discuss it with the world. He thought it would be a direct attack upon the Union. If the South pressed the revival of the slave trade, it would drive away many now with us. He regarded it as a direct attack upon the Union.

Mr. Goulding, of Georgia, made a fiery speech denouncing the Convention. He said he was a Christian, and he was (Goulding) was ready to defend it in all its bearings. It conferred equal blessings on both races. Was it a greater crime to tear the husband from the wife in Virginia to work a cotton field in South Carolina, than to tear the wife from the husband in South Carolina to work a cotton field in Virginia? He would civilize him? Now was the time to decide the question and assert our rights before the whole world.

Messrs. Cropper and Green, of Virginia, endorsed Mr. Goulding's view.

Mr. Spratt, of Texas, pledged his State to the extreme views urged to day. Mexico falling to pieces by our side, we must introduce there our peculiar institution, and counteract European intrigues. Negro slavery is the foundation of Southern text books into South America. The motion was taken up and lost. Yeas 16; nays 28. South Carolina, Texas and part of Tennessee only voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Cochrane, of Alabama, Chairman of the Business Committee, reported resolutions relative to the Pacific Railroad.

The first declared the government has no power to construct a road; that the railroad should be made along the line of the thirty-second parallel of latitude, by aid from the Government, and the Government should be authorized to contract with the States for carrying the mails, military stores, &c., and recommending the Southern States to aid by every means the construction of the road. There was a long debate on the second resolution. Mr. Dellow of Louisiana, proposed practical on the measures which regarded the road proposed. The resolutions were finally adopted.

Mr. Dellow, of Louisiana, from the Committee on Business, offered a series of resolutions, proposing a second Monday in August next; endorsing Mr. Dudley Morrie's scheme for the establishment of a line of iron steam ferry boats, of thirty thousand tons, to run between Chesapeake Bay and Milford Haven; favoring the construction of Southern text books into Southern schools and colleges, and the appointment of a committee of distinguished Southern Professors to prepare such works; recommending Southern legislatures to encourage the publication of Southern school books, recommending the encouragement of Southern books, periodicals and journals in place of Northern publications; and recommending the encouragement of the mining and manufacturing interests of the South. All these resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Dellow, of Louisiana, favorably upon an inter-oceanic communication via the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and offered a resolution recommending Congress to make a contract with the Company for the transportation of mails between New Orleans and California by that route.

A letter from Mr. Toombs was read, in favor of absolute free trade and direct taxation. One thousand

ANTI-SLAVERY TRACTS.

The Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society have issued the following Tracts for gratuitous distribution :—

- No. 1. *The United States Constitution, Examined.*
- No. 2. *White Slavery in the United States.*
- No. 3. *Colonization.* By Rev. O. B. Frothingham.
- No. 4. *Does Slavery Christianize the Negro?* By Rev. T. W. Higginson.
- No. 5. *The Inter-State Slave Trade.* By John G. Campbell.
- No. 6. *The 'Ruins' of Jamaica.* By Richard Hill-dreth.
- No. 7. *Revolution the only Remedy for Slavery.*
- No. 8. *To Mothers in the Free States.* By Mrs. E. L. Follen.
- No. 9. *Influence of Slavery upon the White Population.* By a Lady.
- No. 10. *Slavery and the North.* By C. C. Burleigh.
- No. 11. *Disunion our Window and our Duty.* By Rev. Charles E. Hodges.
- No. 12. *Anti-Slavery Hymns and Songs.* By Mrs. C. Burleigh.
- No. 13. *The Two Slaves; or, Two Pictures in One.* By Mr. Harriet B. Stowe.
- No. 14. *'How Can I Help to Abolish Slavery?' or, Counsels to the Newly Converted.* By Maria W. Chapman.
- No. 15. *What have you, as Individuals, to do with the purposes of exiles from the State of Colour you have expelled?*
- No. 16. *The American Tract Society; and its Policy of Suppression and Silence.*
- No. 17. *The God of the Bible Against Slavery.* By Rev. Charles Beecher.
- No. 18. *The Fugitive Slave Law and its Victims.*
- No. 19. *Relations of Anti-Slavery to Religion.* By Charles K. Whipple.
- No. 20. *A Ride Through Kansas.* By Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

Application for the above Tracts, for gratuitous distribution, should be made to SAMUEL MAY, Jr., 21 Cornhill, Boston; to the Anti-Slavery Offices, 128 Nassau street, New York, and 21 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia; to JOEL McCILLIAS, Salem, Columbianna Co., Ohio; or to JOSEPH WALTON, Jr., Adrian, Michigan.

All donations for the Tract Fund, or for the circulation of any particular Tract of the above series, should be sent to FRANKLIN JACKSON, Treasurer of the American Anti-Slavery Society, 21 Cornhill, Boston.

THE MODERN INQUISITION.

The Democratic Inquisition, down South, moves on as steadily since election as before.

Mr. John C. Underwood of Clarke county, Virginia, who was elected to the State last July for the crime of attending the People's Convention at Philadelphia, and uniting in the nomination and support of Fremont and Dayton, went home after election, and has been greeted with the following Christmas carol :—

MARLBOROUGH STATION, NOV. 21th, 1856.

MR. J. C. UNDERWOOD—Sir: You are aware that there was a meeting held at Piedmont, last July, for the purpose of electing a State Representative, and that I was elected to that office. I have since been pursued in regard to their rights while you claimed to be a citizen of this State. At the meeting above referred to, I was appointed Chairman of a Committee of Inquiry, upon the subject of your election, and in pursuance of their duty, in regard to your course. In pursuance of their duty, I hereby inform you, that, if you have come among us a visitor or to settle up your business, preparatory to leaving the State finally, the Committee will their duty to give you their protection and every facility in their power while doing so.

But should you persist in renouncing your citizenship among us, we shall withdraw our protection, and leave you to suffer whatever may follow at the hands of the community.

Yours, &c.,

TURNER ASHBY.

Mr. Andrew Patterson of Mississippi, is a subscriber to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, one of the most reputable and influential journals in the West. Calling at his post-office, the deputy refused to deliver the paper to him, and he venturing to remonstrate, the post-master sent him the note subjoined.

YAZOO CITY, Oct. 21, 1856.

ANDREW PATTERSON: I understand you was at the post-office, making a fuss about your Cincinnati Abolition *Gazette*. I have authorized Mr. Hollingsworth not to deliver the same, or any other Abolition Document, out of the post-office.

It is my responsibility, and it may make a fuss, I am the one to make it with.

M. D. HAYNES, P. M.

MURDER AT THE STATE PRISON. The State Prison was again made the theatre of a dreadful murder yesterday morning. The circumstances are substantially as follows:

The usual morning religious service in the chapel of the prison had closed, and the prisoners had nearly all left he apartment. Among those who descended the stairs was a convict named James Magee. He was presently overtaken by a deadly assassin, who, without warning, according to his usual custom, stood Deputy Warden Walker, superintending the movements of the prisoners as they left the chapel. Magee caught the eye of the Deputy, and, in the twinkling of an eye, drew a slip of a knife, which Mr. Walker stopped to take, and while so doing, Magee seized him by the arm, and with a surely-directed hand, plunged his knife into his neck, under the left ear, severing the jugular vein, and producing death within three minutes. At the moment of the wound, Magee was compelled by the prison rules, and could not also stab in the groin, and one in the breast. The Chaplain of the prison, Rev. Mr. Hamstead, rushed to the rescue, struck Magee with the chapel Bible, and then seized him by the back of the head, confining him till the arrival of further aid, when Magee was put in irons, and conveyed to a dungeon.

Mr. Walker was immediately taken to the Inspector's Room, but before he reached it, life was extinct.

The deed was committed with a common shop-knife, and the assassin was a poor fellow, who had no other than some trivial grudge entertained by Magee.

It is known that Magee, some months since, stated on the hearing of other prisoners, that if he ever had the opportunity, he would kill Deputy Warden Walker. Magee has been considered a dangerous fellow, and once made an attempt to kill a fellow-convict, after which, he was sent to the Insane Asylum at Taunton, from which he was shortly returned as perfectly sane. He was employed in the Ship Shop.

It was the intention of the State Prison in 1851, for twelve years, for a felonious attempt to kill his wife. He is an Irishman, about thirty-four years of age, and formerly lived in Boston, where he received his sentence for the murder of a woman.

Mr. Walker has been Deputy Sheriff of the Prison for a period of seven years. He was a highly efficient officer, and was generally very much liked by the inmates. He leaves a wife and three children to mourn his death.

Brother of Dr. Clement A. Walker, Superintendent of the Lunatic Hospital at South Boston, and a native of Fryeburg, Me.—*Boston Journal of Monday.*

FRANCES E. WALKER.

This remarkable woman delivered a lecture on the condition of the African race in our country, in the Odd Fellows' Hall, on Tuesday evening. She is a moulante, the white blood predominating, of twenty-five or thirty years of age, hair nearly straight, and her person rather coarse, and of great height. Magee has been considered a dangerous fellow, and once made an attempt to kill a fellow-convict, after which, he was sent to the Insane Asylum at Taunton, from which he was shortly returned as perfectly sane. He was employed in the Ship Shop.

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Brother of Dr. Clement A. Walker, Superintendent of the Lunatic Hospital at South Boston, and a native of Fryeburg, Me.—*Boston Journal of Monday.*

FRANCES E. WALKER.

This remarkable woman delivered a lecture on the condition of the African race in our country, in the Odd Fellows' Hall, on Tuesday evening. She is a moulante, the white blood predominating, of twenty-five or thirty years of age, hair nearly straight, and her person rather coarse, and of great height. Magee has been considered a dangerous fellow, and once made an attempt to kill a fellow-convict, after which, he was sent to the Insane Asylum at Taunton, from which he was shortly returned as perfectly sane. He was employed in the Ship Shop.

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Brother of Dr. Clement A. Walker, Superintendent of the Lunatic Hospital at South Boston, and a native of Fryeburg, Me.—*Boston Journal of Monday.*

Death of an Estimable Man.—We regret to report the death of Mr. George Whipple, the junior partner of the bookselling firm of S. K. Whipple & Co. of this city, a gentleman widely known as a young man of excellent character, whose business prospects were quite flattering. He was the son of Charles Whipple, Esq., of Newburyport, who is one of the oldest bookkeepers in New England. His disease was typhus fever.—*Boston Transcript*, 12th inst.

Proscription.—We learn from the one of our Southern exchanges, which mentions the fact approvingly, that a man named George Esosa Colon was recently banished from Madison county, Florida, by a Lynch court, for the crime of being opposed to the institution of slavery. He was notified, that in case of his return, or refusal to go, he would be treated to a public flogging. He refused to go, and in case of further refusal. He left, of course, and his family was assisted by the mob to follow him. No act of his was urged against him. He does not appear to have interfered with anybody's negroes; but the paper from whence we copy simply says that he was proved to be anti-slavery, and consigned it.—*Phil. North Am.*

✂ In Paris, two thousand five hundred women are constantly employed in making cigars. As this city, it is stated, is a great market for the French new tobacco; they consume twenty-eight millions of pounds.

✂ Madame Sontag's album contains the autographs of 2 dukes, 22 lords, 87 baronets, 168 knights, 113 gentlemen, 95 authors, including Walter Scott, who presented the book to her, 43 musicians, including Mendelssohn, and 38 artists. It also bears the names of 26 ladies, 22 of whom are duchesses.

The Earnings of the Pen.—During the last year, Prescott, the historian, has received 20,000 dollars from his literary labors.

✂ The Spiritualists of the New York have resolved themselves into two parties—the 'Christians,' and the 'Non-Christians'—the former acknowledging the divinity of our Savior. These have established a separate church. The congregations number several hundred each.

✂ The shortest passage, between Boston and Halifax, by a sailing vessel, has been made by the *Stark* Halifax, which left Boston on the 17th ult. She sailed in 10 days, and arrived in 38 artists. It also bears the names of 26 ladies, 22 of whom are duchesses.

✂ A man named John Andrews, of Petersburg, Va., made a water of twenty-five cents that he could eat two pounds of beef steak, half a sheep, and one pound of tallow candles. He 'worried' the whole town, and 'wet it with two quarts of ale.' The by-standers paid the expenses.

✂ Vienna papers announce the death of Dr. Kratzer, aged 65. He was private Secretary to Austria.

✂ Recently, Miss Philbrick, of Piscataquis, Me., shot a bear, and made a quilt from his hide.

✂ R. C. Gardiner, of Detroit, claims to have invented a sewing machine no longer than a pair of scissors, which will do the work in first rate style, and can be sold for dollars.

Detroit, Nov. 28.—The following is the official vote of Michigan:

For Union	71,162
For Secession	1,161
For the Union	150

✂ Wm. Smith was convicted at St. Louis, recently, of stealing a slave girl, and sentenced to the penitentiary four years.

✂ The Hamburg ship *Sir Robert Peel*, which arrived at New York on Saturday, from Hamburg, lost thirty-one of her passengers by cholera on her passage.

✂ The *Kansas Tribune*, the Free State paper published at Topeka, has teen again issued, so that there are now two Free State papers published regularly in the Territory.

✂ Mr. Cornelius Nelson, of Fishkill, N.Y., has lost four children, between 7 and 12 years of age, of scarlet fever, in the short space of six days.

✂ The number of persons killed during the earthquake at Constantinople, on the 12th of October last, as 1970—that is, 1400 Turks; and 526 Christians.

✂ George Birney, son of Hon. James G. Birney, died recently at Lower Sigawan.

Walker Recruits.—About two hundred men, mostly from Tennessee and Mississippi, under command of Samuel Benton, Esq., left Memphis recently, to join Gen. Walker's army in Nicaragua.

✂ D. W. C. Callender, of Doylestown, Pa., caught over 900 terrapins in the upper part of Bucks county, in one week.

✂ A large-hearted gentleman in Boston has contributed \$5000 towards liquidating the debt of 46,189 of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. A gentleman in Connecticut has given \$2500 for the same purpose, and three other persons have given \$1315.

DIED.—At Philadelphia, Joseph Drayton, Esq., the distinguished artist, who accompanied Lieut. Wilkes on his expedition to the Arctic.

In Germany, Karl Heinrich Hermes, 55—a distinguished writer and journalist.

At New Orleans, Major Lewis Gally. He was one of Napoleon's soldiers, had commanded the celebrated 100th regiment of foot, and served twenty-five years, and was with Gen. Taylor at Corpus Christi, in the beginning of the Mexican war, in 1845.

In Danversport, Mary F., daughter of JOSEPH MERRILL, aged 16.

Mourn the living, not the dead
Sigh not for the early fled;
Wouldst have these beings back
Who have crossed life's stormy track?
Would you have them on Time's shore,
'Mid its rocks and ocean roar?

Mourn the living—drop a tear
O'er the pallid child of fear
O'er the broken-hearted crowd,
That a thousand storms have bowed;
Living grief hath ears to hear,
It will wince thee for a tear.

Mourn the living; y' should grieve
Yet the woe autumn leaves;
Never, 'neath the richest dew,
Could it gain its early hue;
But the thorn and thistle give,
Strength to timid flowers that live.

Mourn the living, but the dead—
Plant gay flowers above their bed;
Sing, for songs are for the blest;
Smile, for peaceful is their rest;
For their souls once cheered our dreams,
And their smiles gave hope its beams.

Mourn the living, not the dead,
Sigh not for the early fled;
Rather weep for those whom death
Leaves to breathe life's poisoned breath;
Weep for sad hearts round thee here,
Heaven claims not a sigh or tear.

THE NEW YORK CAMPAIGN!

A series of County Anti-Slavery Conventions, under the auspices of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will be held as follows, the times and place of meeting to be ascertained by the friends of the Cause.

Oswego,	Oswego Co.,	first week in Jan.
Rome,	Oneida Co.,	second " "
Herkimer,	Herkimer Co.,	third " "
Johnstown,	Fulton Co.,	fourth " "
Montgomery,	Montgomery Co.,	first " Feb.
Hudson,	Columbia Co.,	first " "

The first five of these Conventions will be attended by STEPHEN S. FOSTER, BENJAMIN S. and J. EDWARD THOMAS, CHARLES L. and SARAH P. REMOND, AMOS M. POWELL, SUSAN B. ANTHONY, and others.

Hudson Convention, by WENDELL PHILLIPS, PARKER PILLSBURY, and ANNE M. FOWLER. Day sessions free. Admission to evening sessions 10 cents, to pay expenses.

✂ During the week preceeding the above Conventions, separate meetings in the towns and neighborhoods will be held, and the friends of the Cause might give, to the friends of the Cause, will be attended by the above speakers.

Friends of the Cause disposed to co-operate for meetings in their respective localities, will please address SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Rochester, N. Y.

✂ WM. WELLS BROWN will read his Anti-Slavery Drama in the following places:—

Middleboro',	Friday,	Dec. 19.
Stoneham,	Saturday,	" 20.

✂ PARKER PILLSBURY, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture in MALDEN on

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
The co-operation of all friends of Female Medical Education is earnestly invited to an effort which is now being made in New York for the establishment of a practical School or Maternity.
The great want which is felt at the present time by women, who desire to follow the profession of Medicine, is the opportunity of studying by the bedside of the patient in the hospitals, all closed to them; and yet hospital instruction is as indispensable to the student of medicine as the manual instruction to the musician.
To meet this want, a number of ladies are engaged in collecting funds for the establishment of a Hospital, and the Hospital, when it is organized by Dr. Elizabeth BLACKWELL, Dr. MARIA ZAKREWSKA, and other physicians. This Hospital, while it furnishes an opportunity for the thorough training of medical students, is designed to meet another want, not supplied by any other institution, as an earnest religious influence on the patients. The principle on which it will be founded is that of a Christian charity for the sick poor. Scientific instruction will always be subordinate to the welfare of the patient, and such individual, to matter how degraded, will be treated as a human soul as well as body. The instrument mainly relied on to influence the patients will be a body of carefully trained nurses, free from sectarian prejudice, but imbued with those great principles of truth which will form a Christian life. The Hospital, where ladies of limited means may be admitted, for a very moderate charge. Such provision is much needed by a multitude of refined women, who are suffering from the most painful, and who are unable to pay for Hospital, as an earnest religious influence on the patients. It is chosen as the seat of this Institution, because it presents peculiar advantages to the organization of a fine Hospital; and regarding it as the great medical centre for women, it is hoped that all parts of the community will aid in founding and supporting an institution, whose benefits will be shared by all.
The sum of \$5000 will be sufficient to carry on a Hospital of forty beds for one year; at the end of that time it is believed that its value will be so clearly proved as to command financial preparation for renovating the movement are urgently called on to aid in the collection of the amount needed for this practical trial.
Ladies who desire to assist are invited to join the Reading Society, which meets every Thursday, from 1 to 2 P. M., at the house of Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, to prepare for a FAIR, (to be held in December next), the proceeds of which will be devoted to the Hospital fund. Contributions of useful or fancy articles, books, and paintings, etc., are solicited for this Fair. Valuable aid may be rendered by the purchase of the new manufacture of suitable articles. Country friends are desired to remember the Refreshment Table, and contribute to its supply.
Donations in money may be sent to the following ladies of the enterprise:
MRS. PENDLETON, No. 4 West Twenty-second street, New York.
MISS EMILY HOWLAND, 78 Tench street, do.
MRS. ELIZABETH BLACKWELL, 79 East Fifth street, do.
TACY B. COLLINS, Esq., 155 Bleecker street, do.
DR. ROBERT HAYDOCK, Esq., 40 Broadway, do.
MRS. HERRITT TRIMBLE, Esq., 86 Broad street, do.
MISS CATHERINE M. SEDGWICK, Lenox, Mass.
DR. WILLIAM ELDER, Philadelphia.
GEORGE WILLEY, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
MRS. H. LYLE, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio.
New York, Oct. 2, 1858.

TO STORE-KEEPERS AND PRINTERS.
A colored woman of more proper acquisitions, and furnished with good recommendations, desires a situation as clerk.
A colored young woman is desirous to learn the art of printing.
A young colored man is seeking employment as a blacksmith or porter.
Apply to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.
Dec. 12.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a middle-aged American woman, who can make herself useful as a domestic helper or nurse, in taking care of the sick, the infirm, &c., and who has had many years' experience. Best of references will be given. Apply at this office.

WATER CURE.
DR. WELLINGTON, 24 East Twelfth street, corner University Place, New York, has enlarged and improved his house, and it now presents attractions and advantages found in no other establishment in this country. Call and see. Board by the day or week.
New York, Nov. 21, 1856. Gt p

THE BATH OF THOUSAND FLOWERS. For beautifying the complexion, cleansing the teeth, bathing, shaving, all toilet purposes, this cosmetic is unrivalled. See Gaylor Clark, of the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, says of it: "We can say, from ocular proof, that the Bath of a Thousand Flowers is a most efficacious means for cleansing the complexion, and freshens from the face, shaving, cleansing the teeth, perfuming the breath, &c." Petridge & Co., proprietors, is the best article of its kind we have ever encountered." Price, 50 cents a bottle. A. Williams & Co., General Agents, 136 Washington Street, Boston.
July 25 1856 copms

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A new active preparation, by GROZELIER, the eminent French artist, and will be published by
C. H. BRAINARD,
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A magnificent lithographic print, of the size and style of the famous print, the
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WENDELL PHILLIPS,
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RALPH WALDO EMERSON,
GERNIT SMITH,
JOSHUA R. DIDDINGS,
SAMUEL J. MAY.
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12 mo., bound in cloth.....Price 50 cents

If any one wishes to know what Slavery has done for the North, and Freedom for the North, let him read this masterly work. Let him study these figures. Place a copy of these statistics in the hands of every voter, and our world for it, Republicanism will sweep the earth. The census of 1850 as clear as it has ever been. Look inland in 1856. Men of the South! we beg you to look calmly and dispassionately at this array of figures, and see what they portend.
The able editor of the *Evening Transcript*, Boston, speaks thus of this work:
"This little book contains a vast amount of information respecting the comparative condition of the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States—as to territory, population, intelligence, religion, moral advancement, and general progress. The work must have cost a great deal of laborious research, and it certainly presents arguments in favor of freedom on every page. It contains just the kind of information that should be more generally known in all sections of the country. We hope there will be a public demand for thousands of copies."

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